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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER'S SPEECH ON THE POLISH CRISIS.

WHAT THE ALLIES ARE PREPARED TO DO.

THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

London, August 10. Continuing his important statement in the House of Commons on the Polish question, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Allies considered that the Soviet Government was entitled to take into account in any peace conditions the fact that the Poles had not only attacked Russia, but did so despite Anglo-French warnings. The Soviet was entitled to demand guarantees against the repetition of a similar attack. But nothing could justify a reprisal or punishment which was destined to wipe out the aggressors' national existence. The Prime Minister elaborated the argument, distinguishing between guarantees exacted against the repetition of acts of aggression and terms involving the destruction of a national independence. He continued that in Poland's case Europe had, furthermore, to be considered. The independence of Poland was an essential part of the structure of European peace. Poland's extinction could not be regarded with indifference by any nation interested in preserving the peace of Europe. The re-partition of Poland would not only be a crime but a peril. Both of those contingencies must be considered as the basis of our policy.

ALLIED POLICY.

Mr. Lloyd George then summarised the events leading up to the Soviet's refusal of a truce and remarked that the Poles asked for an armistice on July 22. The Soviet fixed on July 30, which was quite an unnecessary lapse of time if there had been a real desire to stop fighting and a real desire for peace. The Premier described the subsequent events leading up to the statement of the Soviet Government that they preferred to negotiate with the Poles at Minsk. This was the position confronting the Hythe Conference. The first proposition on which the Conference was agreed was that it was the sole purpose of Allied policy to secure peace on the basis of the independence of ethnographical Poland. He said that the Hythe Conference would advise Poland to endeavour to negotiate an armistice and peace, so long as the independence of ethnographical Poland was recognised. If the Poles negotiate an agreement at Minsk, the Allies did not propose to upset the arrangements. (Labour cheers). The Allies could not support Poland if the latter refused conditions which the Bolsheviks were entitled to exact. But a different situation would arise if the Soviet insisted on terms in absolute conflict with the independence of Poland as a free nation. He pointed out that unless we abandoned the whole basis of the League of Nations we could not remain disinterested when the life of a member of the League was jeopardised. The Covenant contemplated economic pressure as a means of assistance as distinct from a great war and conscription. We were morally bound to support an Allied nation whose national existence was challenged, especially where the additional danger arises of a great aggressive Soviet Empire co-terminous with Germany. He would be blind, indeed reckless, if he neglected to calculate on the contingency that whatever the Soviet Republic was yesterday, is to-day, or will be to-morrow, it becomes a militarist Power when it rejects a peace conference and introduces annexationist conditions. The Prime Minister proceeded to indicate the Allied intentions and said no action would be taken except for the purpose of supporting a struggle for Poland's existence and independence.

NO ALLIED TROOPS FOR POLAND.

After sympathetic references to the difficulties with which Poland was faced in her renaissance and by the blunders of inexperienced statesmanship, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Poles must accept the advice and direction of people who had had four years' experience of the greatest war the world had ever seen. He added: "We are sending no Allied troops to Poland. We have made this clear to Poland. Further, it will be unnecessary if Polish resources are thoroughly organised. In case the Bolsheviks impose conditions inconsistent with national freedom of existence, the Allies will, out of the stores at their disposal, help to equip the Polish people for their own defence. (Cheers). They will be supplied with necessary military advice and guidance, and we should exercise economic pressure upon Soviet Russia to release her strangle-hold upon the life of Poland."

Mr. Ben Tillett, interrupting, asked what would be the position of America.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he was certain that whatever difference of opinion there may be in America with regard to the League of Nations, there would be no difference of opinion in their general attitude towards Polish independence.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to state that the Government would give General Wrangel, who was making a very formidable attack from South Russia, substantial support from the large stores at our disposal, which hitherto we have not allowed to reach him. This was the point on which we insisted in the event of the Minsk negotiations breaking down and if we were compelled to take steps to cut off Russia from the outside world there would be an end to any trade negotiations.

ATTACK ON SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

The Premier went on to refer to the Labour Deputation which visited him this morning and said he gathered from them that the Government was supposed to be engaged in a reactionary conspiracy to destroy a democratic Government representing peasants and workers. The Premier quoted the Hon. Mr. Bertie Russell, the Socialist leader who visited Russia, to show that the Soviet Government was neither Socialist, democratic nor Christian, and that the working classes were in a condition approximating in many respects to slavery. The Premier concluded by saying: "The Bolshevik Government, if it wants peace can get it. I think they are divided. In every land you get men who will urge extravagant and irrational views. The whole point is whether these men are in a minority; for they are merely out to destroy. If you have a real desire for peace you will get it; if you are out to challenge the basic liberties of Europe depend, you will fail."

The Premier received an ovation on resuming his seat.

LIBERAL AND LABOUR VIEWS.

Mr. Asquith regretted that the Premier's speech had not contributed to the removal of the difficulties in maintaining peace, but there had been an uncalculated attack upon the de-

negotiations between the Poles and Bolsheviks breaking down, the question should be referred to an absolutely impartial and representative tribunal, and asked why the League of Nations should not be brought in. The House should have an opportunity, before Britain took any warlike steps, of reviewing the whole situation. He pointed out that after the adjournment of the House there was no power to recall Parliament at short notice.

Mr. Clynes emphasised that the Premier's attack upon the form of government in Russia could not possibly improve relations, especially between the individuals having conduct of the negotiations.

Mr. Clynes nevertheless pointed out that the Labour Party must not be taken as approving all or most of the demands of the principles of the Soviet Government. He recognised that an independent Polish nation was essential to the world, but, as every Russian pronouncement clearly indicated, they intended to respect Poland's independence. The British Government had no right to a contrary assumption. He contended that the League of Nations should have intervened in the early days of hostilities. Moreover, if it was wrong to intervene diplomatically when Poland seemed to be getting the best of the fight, it was much more wrong to propose intervention by force of arms when Poland was losing.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said he had just received from M. Kameneff the terms of the Armistice and peace preliminaries which would be submitted at Minsk by the Russians, although M. Kameneff added that these terms might be supplemented by details of secondary moment. The following are the terms:—Firstly, the strength of the Polish Armies must be reduced to one annual contingent up to 50,000 men and the Commands and Administration of the Army to aggregate 10,000 men. Secondly, demobilisation to take place within one month. Thirdly, all arms over such as may be required for the Reds' reduced Army, as well as the civic militia, shall be handed over to Soviet Russia. Fourthly, all war industries shall be demobilised. Fifthly, no troops or war materials shall be allowed to come from abroad. Sixthly, facilities to be placed at the disposal of Russia for commercial transit to and from the Baltic. Seventy, free land to be granted to dependents of Polish soldiers killed in the war. On the other hand, parallel with demobilisation, Russian and Ukrainian troops shall be withdrawn from the Polish front. Upon the determination of these operations the number of Russian troops on the Russian frontier line shall be considerably reduced and fixed at a figure to be agreed upon. The Armistice line shall be the *status quo*, but not further east than the one indicated in Lord Curzon's Note of July 29. The Polish Army shall withdraw to a distance of fifty versts from that line, the zone between being neutral. Finally, the frontier of the independent State of Poland shall in the main be identical with the line indicated in Lord Curzon's Note of July 29, but additional territory shall be given to Poland on the east.

Mr. Lloyd George said immediately on receipt of this telegram, after consultation with his colleagues, he communicated the terms to Poland, France and Italy. The Russian Government had insisted on direct negotiations with the Polish Government. They were entitled to direct negotiations, and, having taken that course, he was of opinion that it would be unfair, when the delegates of both sides were meeting forthwith, to express an opinion which might embarrass the discussions. There were certain things which he did not know the meaning of, and the Polish delegates would certainly ask for an explanation. The Allies had given their preliminary impression to the Polish Government, but beyond that he did not think it would be fair to go.

Mr. Lloyd George agreed that the terms created a new situation. Replying to a suggestion that House should not adjourn until the matter was finally settled, Mr. Lloyd George said he was hopeful that such a step would be unnecessary.

MISCHIEF-MAKER MANNIX.

TAKES FROM LINER BY DESTROYER.

London, August 9. A British destroyer took off Archbishop Mannix from the liner Baltic and landed him at Penzance, whence he intends to proceed to London. A great Irish welcome had been previously arranged at Liverpool in anticipation of his disembarkation there.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

JAVA SUGAR WORKERS.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

Singapore, August 11. Seventy-two thousand native sugar employees in Java have sent an ultimatum to the Sugar Syndicate that they will down tools in eight days unless their demands are granted.

SINGAPORE MOTOR FATALITY.

DRIVER ACCUSED OF RASHNESS.

Singapore, August 11. The inquest in the motor fatality, by which a European named Stapp was killed, has opened and been adjourned. Cooper, who was driving, is accused of committing a rash act.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, August 11. Chen Wan-pang resumed his duties as Premier on the 10th, but is only acting.

The Japanese Minister has officially declared that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic Corps that the nine ring-leaders in the present political crisis who are wanted by the Chinese Government will be protected according to International Law.

A mandate issued on the 11th appointed Dr. Wellington Koo to be China's representative on the League of Nations.

The Government has concluded a loan agreement with a certain foreign bank for \$5,000,000 to meet its financial expenses.

(Other Party and Special Correspondents' Telegrams, Page 5 and 6.)

"INDO" SHARES.

HOLDERS ADVISED TO SIT TIGHT.

There has been a prompt denial of the rumours that the Pan-Pacific and Oriental Steam Navigation Company intended to sell over the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, and the current stock of the latter undertaking has relapsed from \$4 to \$35, but holders would do well to sit tight (says *Truth* of July 7). The disclaimer has caused disappointment for the time being, but no doubt advantage will be taken of amalgamation possibilities on another occasion, as it is still confidently believed that the P. and O. Company is bent on acquiring control at some time or other.

There are other considerations which tend to sustain speculative interest in Indo-Chinas. The redemption of debentures leaves the way clear for larger distribution of profits among the shareholders. It is understood that substantial profits have been made on exchange, and the fact that the company escapes excess profits duty owing to its foreign domicile also strengthens the shareholders' position.

RETURNING EAST.

BIG DEMAND FOR PASSAGES.

The *L. and C. Express* says:—We have already noted the increased passenger rates to the Orient, particularly to Japan, which is believed to be due to the increased cost of living. At the same time, the unprecedented demand for passages, which was so pronounced a year ago, and particularly in the autumn, shows few signs of diminution. It is, indeed, far in excess of the supply, and intending passengers are asked either to expedite their departure by securing what accommodation is left for this month, or in August departures, or to defer sailing until November or December. Even then it is desirable that would-be passengers should register their wants as soon as possible.

DAY BY DAY.

The Chinese who was rescued from the fire at No. 82, Wing Lok Street yesterday morning, succumbed to his injuries early this morning at the Government Civil Hospital.

H.M.S. KENT.

The passing of the gallant old cruiser Kent at Hongkong under circumstances which have caused much comment, recalls that when we used to contrast our cruisers with those of the Japanese navy she was invariably port alongside the Tokiwa, the two cruisers being almost identical in build, displacement, and general features, whilst their speed was much the same, but the Tokiwa made up for her smaller coal bunker capacity by additional armour protection and heavier guns, her 8-inch guns being superior to the 6-inch guns of the Kent. The four 8-inch guns of the Tokiwa easily outranged the smaller guns of the Kent class, and the additional armour gave her another advantage. Well would it have been for the Navy if it had taken a leaf out of the Japanese book and put in heavier guns in the County and Town class of light cruiser. The battle of Coronel might have had a different result, and that of the Falklands might not have been fought. Commenting on this in 1904, a naval writer prophetic pen recorded:—"There can be no doubt that at the long range at which modern action must be fought the superiority of the 8-inch gun over the 6-inch will be further emphasised." Had the ill-fated Monmouth and the fortunate Glasgow, light cruisers, been armed with 8-inch guns, or even 7.5-inch guns, the fight made by Admiral Cradock's squadron would have been a stiffer one. As it was he had only two guns which could reply to the fifty-odd guns of Von Spee's. These guns, too, were served by the finest marksmen in the German Navy, the navy that was—*L. and C. Express*.

The Cosmopolitan Dock launch C4 was badly damaged in a collision with the Ysumati ferry launch Peiting yesterday at 12.15 p.m. The impact, which occurred near No. 5 Buoy, was so bad for the Dock launch that she took in water from a hole in her side, and was towed in a sinking condition to Yumati. Fortunately there were no casualties.

With the receipt of certain information Inspector Caygill, of the Yumati district, yesterday raided two houses in Portland Street, for arms. Four daggers, a revolver and a quantity of ammunition were seized, and two Chinese men and a female were detained. They were all remanded on the application of the Inspector at the Police Court to-day.

TRADE UNION'S LOW-PAID GIRL TYPIST.

A disclosure at the Nottingham Conference of the United Vehicle Workers, that a girl typist at the Huddersfield branch office was paid only 16s. a week led to angry protest. It was contended that this was a gross reflection on trade unionism, and one speaker declared that such starvation wages were calculated to drive girls into wrong ways. The local officials were asked instantly to examine the matter.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The programme (which will be published later) of Mr. Deerman Fuller's Organ Recital, to be given at 8.15 p.m. on Monday next, is of an entirely "popular" nature and as such will appeal to everyone who is at all interested in music. In musical matters the word "classical" is often, and possibly not without reason, held to be synonymous with the unintelligent, especially by those who have not made a special study of music as an art; on the other hand, the word "popular" often stands for the cheap in the estimate of people of pronounced musical taste. It is hoped that the selection of pieces in the present programme will be acceptable to all tastes; whilst with the exception of the vocal selections none of the pieces to be given can be strictly described as classical; none of them can be described as cheap, and all owe their popularity to their undoubted attractiveness.

STONEHENGE DISCOVERIES.

ROMAN AND BRONZE AGE REMAINS.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, an interim report was given by Colonel Hawley on the work now being carried on at Stonehenge by the Office of Works and the Society of Antiquaries. The discovery of a circle of holes in the chalk, indicating that there was once an outer circle of stones, was referred to in the same article. Excavations have been made in these holes, and the record of the objects found is a puzzling one. Necessarily things of comparative modern times would work their way down by cracks or rabbit burrows, and among these were a coin of Elizabeth and one of George II. A considerable quantity of Roman objects was, however, turned out, including two coins, pottery shards and some fragments of bronze. Fragments of pottery ascribed to the bronze age were also in evidence.

As in 1901, the excavations revealed a quantity of chippings of the bolo stones, showing that these were dressed on the spot. A geologist present, who microscopically examined the fragments, pronounced them to be a database of a character found in Pembrokeshire. The idea that these were ice-transported stones was not favoured by him. It was pointed out, however, that in 1901 several leading geologists affirmed that they were boulders left on Salisbury Plain in the great Ice Age. Fragments of such rocks do occur in the Salisbury gravels. They have long since disappeared from the surface on account of their value as building stones. One of the pieces lately found shows glacial striæ on it. The difficulty of transporting such stones from Pembrokeshire, at a time when hardly any roads existed, must have been insuperable, and there is no geological impossibility attached to the glacial theory.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.66. Temperature:—83. Humidity:—87.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.—Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.—Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-POLISH CRISIS.

The Hythe Conference finished with a short afternoon sitting, held owing to receipt of further communications from Soviet sources, after which Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand returned to their respective capitals. The former upon departure was accorded an ovation. It is officially stated that the Allies are in complete agreement in regard to the action to be taken with reference to the Polish situation subject, however, in the case of Britain, to the approval of Parliament. It is understood the Allies are determined to support the Poles by technical advice and munitions and also, possibly, naval measures, but Allied troops will not be employed. Furthermore, it is semi-officially explained that the British Government for three months has done its utmost to induce Russia to come to terms with a view to removing the serious condition of affairs in Eastern Europe but the Russians appear to be determined to crush the Poles and impose upon Poland a form of government to which the great majority of the Poles strongly object. The Allies feel it their duty to do everything possible to enable the Poles to maintain their independence because Poland was created by the Treaty of Versailles; nevertheless, the issue must largely depend upon the ability of the Poles themselves with such help as aforementioned to repel the Russian attacks. As to the Minak Conference between the Poles and Russians to be held on the 11th, if the latter then indicate their willingness to make reasonable terms different considerations will apply. It is probable that M. Kameneff will be permitted to remain in London until after the 11th in order that the Government may learn what occurs at Minak. In the event of the Minak negotiations failing, it is likely that the Government will ask M. Krassin and M. Kameneff to leave Britain on the ground that it is impossible to negotiate with them while the Allies are simultaneously taking steps to assist the Poles.

London, Aug. 9.
A Labour Conference held to-day in the House of Commons passed a resolution as follows:—

This joint Conference, representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party feels certain that a war is being engineered between the Allied Powers and Soviet Russia over Poland, and declares that such a war will be an intolerable crime against humanity. It therefore warns the Government that the whole industrial power of the organised workers will be used to defeat this war, that the Executive Committees of all affiliated organisations throughout the country will be summoned to hold themselves ready to proceed immediately to London for a national conference, that they will be advised to instruct their members to down tools on instructions from that national conference, and that a Council will be immediately constituted to take such steps as may be necessary to carry this decision into effect.

London, Aug. 10.
The Labour Conference decision unquestionably is an ultimatum to the Government that a new war will mean a general strike throughout the country. A prominent Labourite declares that the decision is not only a threat but a decision which will materialise if necessary. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed at the conference following the adoption of the resolution. The extreme left urged immediate direct action but the moderates, although equally favouring a firm attitude, secured the adoption of the more constitutional procedure.

London, Aug. 10.
The House of Commons was crowded. It warmly cheered Mr. Lloyd George when he entered the House. M. Krassin and M. Kameneff were in the Strangers' Gallery.

Mr. Lloyd George, at the outset, expressed himself as still hopeful of peace, but, in view of the fact that the House was rising at the end of the week, he proposed to indicate the Government's intentions in certain contingencies. In the course of a brief re-statement of the position, he repeated opinions voiced on earlier occasions, that the Polish attack was unjustified. (Labour cheers).

London, Aug. 10.
Nothing is up to now known regarding yesterday evening's Cabinet meeting, but the *Daily Express* endeavours to lift the corner of the veil by declaring that the danger of war between Great Britain and Russia is ended, that new representations will be made to the Soviet Government, and that, if the Russians keep their pledges to maintain the integrity of Poland, the outstanding difficulties are capable of solution.

Further speculation is, however, useless for the moment pending Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon and the result of the Russo-Polish negotiations at Minak to-morrow. There is undoubtedly an optimistic feeling in that connection.

The Labourite "Council of Action" meets Mr. Lloyd George at noon to-day, but as the question of war may be practically ruled out, there is every likelihood that the Premier will be able to give satisfactory assurances.

THE SHAW INCIDENT IN KOREA.

London, Aug. 10.
In the House of Commons, Lieut. Colonel Party asked in regard to the alleged attempt by the Japanese Police to board the British steamer *Kuifin*, owned by Mr. G. L. Shaw, for the object of arresting Koreans suspected of being on the vessel, and the subsequent attempt to raid Mr. Shaw's house for a similar reason.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth replied that the Japanese Consul General at Mukden had privately complained of Mr. Shaw's sympathetic attitude toward Korean agitators. It was alleged that Mr. Shaw kept one of the upper rooms of his house in Antung as an asylum for Koreans who were plotting against the Japanese and allowed Koreans to use his steamers as a means of flight and for communication with the Korean Provisional Government at Shanghai.

The British Consul General consequently privately warned Mr. Shaw to be careful. The British Ambassador at Tokio, who reported the subject fully, had not mentioned the story of the alleged attempt to board the steamer, or to raid Mr. Shaw's house.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR KINCH.

London, Aug. 10.
The death is reported of Professor Edward Kinch, F. I. C., Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College, England, from 1881 to 1915.

[Professor Kinch was Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial College of Agriculture at Tokyo, Japan from 1876 to 1881, and was a noted writer on Far Eastern affairs.]

HOME CRICKET.

Middlesex beat Surrey by an innings and 33 runs.
Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 210 runs.
Sussex beat Derbyshire by an innings and 103 runs.

THE STRANDED SOKI MARU REFLOATED.

Sydney, Aug. 10.
Lloyd's correspondent at Sydney announces that the "Soki Maru," which was stranded near Cook Town, at the end of July, has been refloated. The fore-holds are full of water and it is estimated that 700 tons of coal were jettisoned. The vessel proceeded to Cairns.

(Continued on pages 6 and 5.)

NEWS FROM ALOFT.

AMERICAN JOURNALS ON THE HIGHER PLANE.

Frank L. Cobb, editor of the *New York World*, declared recently in an address at the Church of Ascension Forum that, whatever were the faults of the American newspaper, lack of integrity was not one of them. Mr. Cobb asserted that the newspapers of America were on a higher moral plane than those of any country in the world.

"In my experience of 30 years

I have never seen much news suppressed," he said. "Whenever you see a despondent newspaper man who says he had a story which was suppressed you may make sure that he did not understand his job or that he did not have much strength of character. There may be news suppressed, but with newspapers, the defects are mechanical rather than moral. You cannot have any idea what havoc linotypes and stereotyping machines and presses will play.

"Nor is there much truth in the popular superstition that advertisers have a great deal to do with what news is printed. The great newspaper, the successful one, prints so much advertising that one advertisement is of no importance. Nor have I ever known any advertiser who tried to control a newspaper.

PRIDES INTEGRITY OF PRESS.

"I have never known a first-class newspaper man who would not print the news if he knew it was true. In the long run the newspaper can't be much better or much worse than the community in which it circulates. On this question of integrity, I believe that whatever are the faults of our newspapers they are on a higher plane of integrity than any other journalism in the world. This is in spite of many difficulties that they have to contend with because of the peculiar population of New York, a population that is no sense homogeneous. The foreign-language papers of New York exceed in circulation *The Times*, *The World* and *The American*—the three great papers in point of circulation.

"Our papers are more free from control than any others. There are, it is true, differences in handling news, but they are essentially the same. The existence of propaganda in this country is proof of the fact that the newspapers cannot be controlled through their owners or managers."

The chief fault of our newspapers, as Mr. Cobb sees them, is cynicism, materialism and self-interest.

"That can be cured by the American people themselves. I have never seen the American people steeped in things so little worth while and so tied down by cynicism, materialism and self-interest. This is a reaction from the spirit that wrapped this country during the war. The papers are swamped with a mass of so-called news, most of which is of no importance, but the people seem to be interested in just that sort of thing."

"The newspapers are over-worked; they are tired." Mr. Cobb said. "They are losing the greatest quality that they had through three generations—the quality of militant journalism. They are so overcrowded with matters of little importance that they can't fight for something big."

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"This reaction which followed the war is all the more grave because the little realisation there is of the grave problems there are to be solved.

"When you begin to wonder what is the matter with newspapers you should ask what is the matter with yourselves."

THE STRUGGLE WITH PROPAGANDA.

The newspapers to-day are waging an unending struggle against propaganda, Mr. Cobb declared. He said that the propaganda which began with the Germans during the war and then was developed by all countries in the war had given way to a different sort of propaganda, which is being carried on by private interests.

"The propagandists are now working on labour matters for one thing," he said. "The closest group is in the labour group. When Upton Sinclair said in relation to the coal strike that *The Times* and *The World* know that the men were going back, he was mistaken. I am sure *The Times* and I suppose *The World* could

NOTICES.

JUST ARRIVED

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Nailiques.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)
THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, Aug. 9.
Colonel House, who is now in London, has telegraphed to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He commands American consideration of the suggestion by "An influential English Statesman" for the supersession of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty by an Anglo-American-Japanese-Chinese Treaty for the purpose of avoiding friction among the Powers principally interested in the Pacific. He submits that no action should be taken which would be inconsistent with the League of Nations.

Colonel House describes the Anglo-Japanese Note to the League on the Agreement as an important but baffling official document which raises wonderment as to the extent of its full scope.

He says that American diplomacy in the Far East has centred for nearly two decades upon the clarification of relations between the two great Asiatic Naval Powers there, and the effect thereof upon America's future in the Pacific. He declares that a feeling of deep uneasiness has always brooded over the whole question.

Colonel House refers to the very unexpected Anglo-Japanese decision, after long, secret negotiations, to put the whole matter before the League of Nations, in a way frequently interpreted as tantamount to the practical abolition of the Agreement, at least in the form hitherto known. Colonel House welcomes this action, and says that the question now raised is whether the Note of Aug. 7 constitutes a new international agreement between the two nations which must be registered.

He expresses American curiosity to know the text of the old Agreement and whether joint Anglo-Japanese action has effected a fundamental modification therein.

It is of the opinion that none of the Powers on the Council are able to force or are interested in forcing the clarification desired by the United States, and believe it is probable that the full scope of this Note, which is so vital to America's whole Far Eastern policy, must therefore remain a mystery.

AMERICA AND WORLD PROBLEMS.

New York, Aug. 10.
In the course of an address in connection with the notification of his Vice Presidential nomination, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt made an interesting reference to the question of America's participation in the world problem.

He warned the United States against a retrogressive foreign policy and declared that by shutting their eyes to their world responsibilities they would have, for a result, the selling of their newly-built Merchant Marine to a more far seeing Power, crushing utterly by embargo and harassing by legislation the country's foreign trade, closing American ports and building an impregnable wall of costly armaments. The United States would then live as the Orient used to live, a hermit nation dreaming of the past.

As an alternative, he urged that America must open its eyes and see that it is impossible to avoid, except by monastic seclusion, those honorable intimate foreign relations which the fearful-hearted shudderingly miscall international complications.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE IN AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 10.
Five battered ex-German warships, including the Dreadnought "Ostfriesland", and the Cruiser "Frankfurt" have arrived here and are anchored in the Hudson River, where they will be opened to the public.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

Washington, Aug. 10.
The leaders of the Women's Suffrage movement have been informed from Nashville, Tennessee, that enough votes have been pledged in the State Legislature to ensure the passage of the Women's Suffrage Bill at the forthcoming special session. This will automatically bring Women's Suffrage into force throughout the United States since, with the adhesion of a number of other States, the Tennessee vote provides the required majority.

ANTI-ITALIAN DISORDERS IN AMERICA.

West Frankfort, Illinois, Aug. 10.
Forty people, suspected of complicity in the recent anti-Italian rioting here, have been arrested. The disorders have ceased, but military forces continue to patrol the foreign quarter.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

London, Aug. 10.
The House of Commons has adopted a resolution authorizing payment of one hundred thousand sterling as the Government's share of the guarantee fund in connection with the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition. Mr. Kellaway, moving the resolution, said there was no better way of celebrating the great part played by the Empire in the war than by holding in London this exhibition of the Empire's manifold resources and the activities of its peoples. The guarantee was conditional on a guarantee of half a million sterling being forthcoming from private sources and there was every reason to believe that the sum would be found. It was necessary that our manufacturers should find new markets and our greatest hope in this connection lay in the Empire itself.

IRISH OUTRAGES.

London, Aug. 9.
The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill.

In the course of the debate an elderly gentleman, from the place allotted to Privy Councillors, created a mild sensation. He exclaimed "If you pass this Bill you may kill England, but not Ireland." Thereupon he walked out of the House. It is understood the interrupter was an Irish Privy Councillor named Carlisle.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

London, Aug. 10.
The Woodbridge bye-election resulted as follows:—Sir A. Churchman (Coalition Unionist) 9898; Mr. Harden (Labour) 8707. The vacancy is through Lt.-Col. R. F. Peel being appointed Governor of St. Helena.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

London, Aug. 9.
The "Baltic" arrived at Liverpool to-day. The passengers declare that Archbishop Mannix was taken off the ship forcibly by a naval boarding party at four o'clock in the morning. It is declared that he will not be allowed to go Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

London, Aug. 9.
It appears that the week-end sporting results from Antwerp do not refer to the Olympic Games but to world championships organised by the International Cyclists' Union. The Olympic Games are due to start to-day.

(Continued on page 5.)

PRE-WAR PENSIONS TO BE INCREASED.

A LIMITED MEASURE.

In Committee of Supply in the House of Commons recently, Sir L. Worthington-Evans (Minister without portfolio) moved a money resolution on which he said a bill was to be founded to increase pensions in the case of retired civil servants, elementary school teachers, members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, employees of any police, local or other public authority who were in receipt of pensions granted before August 4, 1914, or pensions granted since that date to which the pre-war scale applied.

After explaining the scheme (detailed below), Sir Laming said some strict limitation had to be laid down if the expense was to be within the limits of the country at present. The increased pensions related only to pensioners over 60 years of age, or those who retired by reason of infirmity under the age of 60.

The total number of persons affected both by the resolution and the increase to soldiers and sailors would be about 110,000 over 60. There would be some few others who retired on grounds of infirmity, and some widows who would be entitled to have their pensions increased at the age of 40.

Sir D. MacLean (L.—Peebles) said the resolution demanded the sympathetic support of all parties, but he asked that an opportunity should be given to discuss the Army and Navy pensions.

Mr. Mills (Lab.—Darford) said the sum should be at least double. Mr. Hogge (L.—Edinburgh) regarded the provisions made in the resolution as parsimonious, a view also put forward by Sir J. G. Butcher (C.U.—York) with special reference to the Royal Irish Constabulary and by Major E. Gray (C.U.—Accrington) with special reference to elementary teachers.

Major Nall (C.U.—Hulme, Manchester) urged that the whole question of hard cases of pre-war pensioners of the services should be reviewed.

Sir F. Banbury (C.U.—City of London) contended that we had not the money to assist these pensioners. There was going to be a deficiency on the railways running into many millions which had not been provided for in the Budget.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, replying on the debate, warned members that if an attempt were made to extend the scale of pensions it would jeopardise the whole scheme. If he were to accept all the suggestions made the increased cost, instead of being a million and three quarters a year, would be between six and eight millions a year, and it would not be fair to accept one and reject the other. The Government could not accept amendments which would increase the cost. After further discussion the resolution was agreed to.

HOW THE SCHEME WILL APPLY.

The scheme was explained in a White Paper. The proposed scale of increases is as follows:

"Pensions not exceeding £50 a year, 50 per cent; pensions exceeding £50 a year and not exceeding £100 a year for unmarried or £130 a year for married persons, 40 per cent; pensions exceeding £100 a year but less than £150 a year for unmarried persons or exceeding £130 a year but less than £200 a year for married persons, 30 per cent."

This is subject to the condition that no pension shall be increased by an amount greater than is sufficient to bring the total means of the pensioner, including the increased pension, up to £150 a year for an unmarried or £200 a year for a married person.

In case of pensions granted since August 4, 1914, which are above the pre-war level, but by an amount which is less than the increase which would be permitted by the present bill, power will be taken to provide an increase sufficient to bring the total pension to the same level as a pre-war pension as proposed to be increased under the bill.

The cost to the Exchequer of the increases which would be granted under the provisions of the bill is estimated at more than £850,000 in the first year.

The bill does not provide for the increase of naval or military pensions, but additions to these pensions, corresponding to those provided by the bill will be made in the ordinary manner by Order in Council and Royal Warrant. The initial cost of these corresponding increases is estimated at £375,000 per annum for naval and £500,000 for military pensions.

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W. E. Iles	sma
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IS TENNIS MASTER?

Tilden is one of the greatest players in the world on his "on" day. He is master of every stroke in tennis. Whether this is, in the final analysis, an asset or a liability is a question. Johnston has four strokes and he wins. Tilden has them all and he loses. Many believe that because he has so many strokes Tilden often lowers his game because he hesitates as to which

TILDEN.

A FAMOUS TENNIS PLAYER.

The following sketch of Tilden, the famous tennis player, is from the New York Evening Post.—

Although William T. Tilden has played tennis most of his life, he did not rise to national prominence until 1918, when he won the national clay-court championship and was ranked No. 3 in the first ten. That year Tilden went to the finals in the all-comers at Forest Hills, but was beaten by R. Lindly Murray for the title. Murray was rated No. 1 as the result of his victory.

This year is the first time that Tilden has ever represented the United States in the Davis Cup team. Since 1914 there have been no matches played for this trophy, and at that time Tilden was unknown as a tennis player except in Philadelphia and vicinity.

One of the reasons why Tilden did not leap into higher ranks earlier is because he was trying to develop the game, not his game, in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Germantown Cricket Club, a native of Philadelphia and has always wanted to see the Quaker City stand high in tennis rating. He believed that the best way to accomplish this was to instruct the young. Consequently he has done more than any other man about Philadelphia to help young players. He made Carl Fischer, the flashy left-handed captain of the University of Pennsylvania; Charles Wilson and many other boys who have developed into tennis stars. He also put Vincent Richards on the road to fame and last year they represented the United States in the doubles at Newport, but were beaten by Norman F. Brooks and Gerald Patterson, the Australians, for the American doubles title.

In 1918 Tilden and Richards won the doubles championship, playing through the tournament and defeating Frederick B. Alexander and Beals C. Wright in the finals.

MANY TIMES WINNER.

In the last few years Tilden has won many tournaments, including the Pennsylvania State, Delaware State, North and South and other important meets.

Indoors and on hard courts Tilden is not as good as he is on turf. He was beaten in 1919 in the indoor nationals by Vincent Richards but he had not as much practice at that time as his protege.

Last August, in the national at Forest Hills, Tilden achieved his greatest tournament success. He defeated Norman E. Brooks and also put out R. F. Williams and Ichiba Kumagae. In his matches against Brooks and Williams there is no doubt that Tilden's game reached a height which no other player in this country has ever surpassed. That he lost in the finals to William M. Johnson was due to several unfortunate circumstances. In the first place, Tilden was all set and had a lot of confidence the day the match was to have been played. A slight shower came down in the morning, but the courts were not slowed up in the least. Later in the day the match was postponed.

ATTACK OF "NERVES."

The following day it really rained and the courts were soaked so that it was impossible to play. During this period of waiting Tilden kept getting more nervous each hour and finally on the morning when the match was finally played he was almost a nervous wreck and was walking around the Vanderbilt Hotel lobby like a caged lion.

He was not only nervous when he stepped on the court against Johnston, but he lost all his confidence. He said that morning that he thought he could have beaten Johnston two days before but that he feared he couldn't do it that day. That was the finish. When he felt that he couldn't win he couldn't win and he didn't. Johnston defeated him in straight sets in a match in which Tilden did not show half the form he displayed against Brooks and Williams. A short time before the nationals Tilden beat Johnston at the invitation tournament at Newport.

IS TENNIS MASTER?

Tilden is one of the greatest players in the world on his "on" day. He is master of every stroke in tennis. Whether this is, in the final analysis, an asset or a liability is a question. Johnston has four strokes and he wins. Tilden has them all and he loses. Many believe that because he has so many strokes Tilden often lowers his game because he hesitates as to which

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FRIDAY Aug. 13th. "THE 13th CHAIR"

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SATURDAY Aug. 14th. LAST NIGHT

"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"

This play is at present creating a furor in London.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

SLESVIG LEGISLATION.

BILINGUAL SCHOOLS SET UP.

Copenhagen, June 27.—The Parliamentary session closed yesterday, and the Rigsdag will be dissolved on July 5. The elections, which will give the people an opportunity to express their views upon the question of alterations to the Constitution, will take place on July 6 for the Folketing and for the Landsting on July 30.

On Friday and Saturday a whole batch of Bills relating to the Slesvig districts was passed.

Of the two most important of these Bills, one provides that German as well as Danish may be used in parish, town, and country councils, and the other contains a scheme of education.

In the country the language used in schools will depend upon the language spoken in the district,

but if 20 percent. of the population demands that teaching be carried out in the other language, special schools will be established.

Tilden is not as good as he is on turf. He was beaten in 1919 in

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 "LYCAON" 20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

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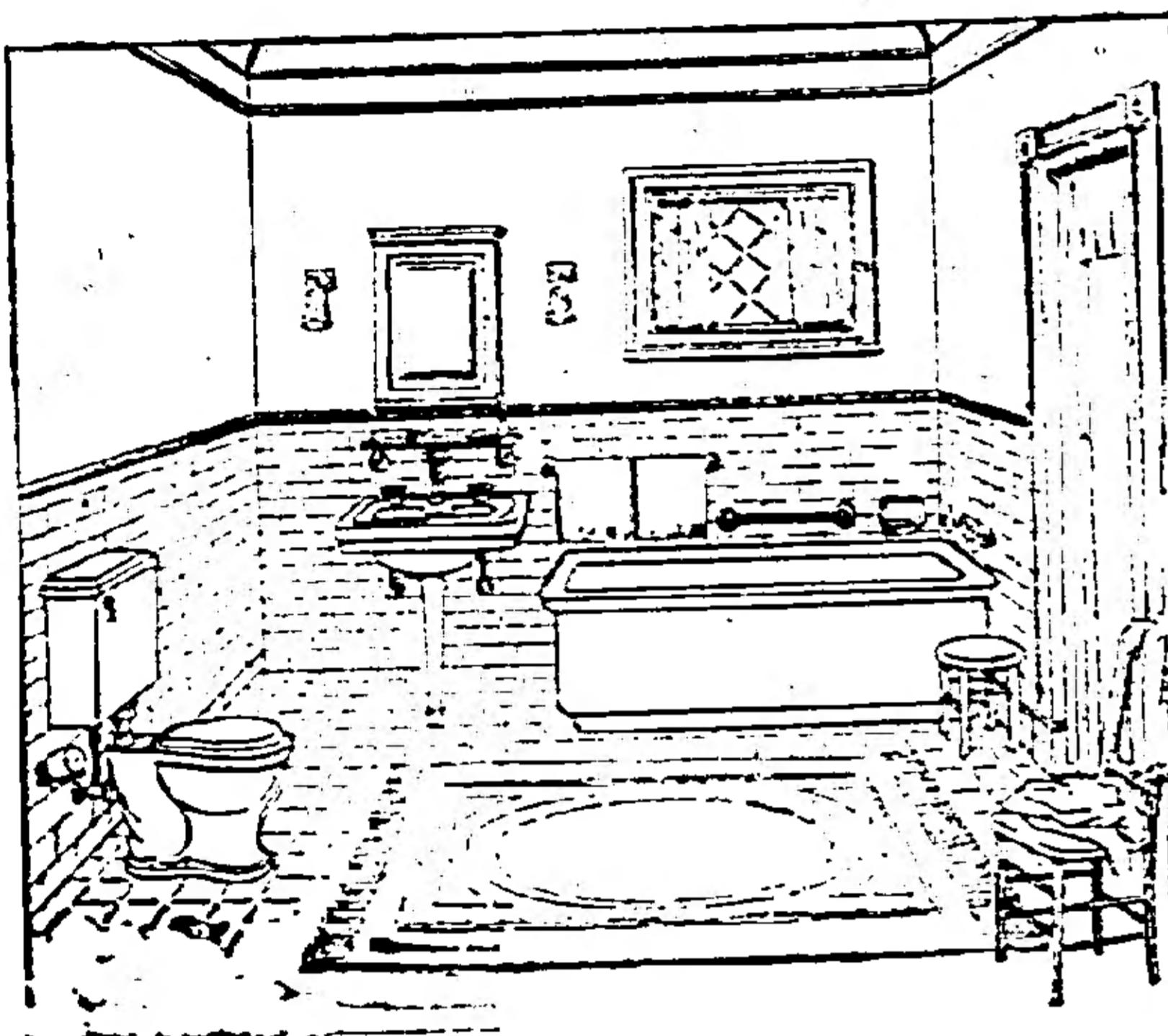
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"IXION" 19th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TALTHYBIUS" 1st Sept. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TYNDAREUS" 6th October Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

INCREASE IN DUTCH SHIPPING.

London, Aug. 10.

A programme of considerable expansion is noted in Dutch shipping circles. The forthcoming arrangements include the early supplementing of the Royal West Indian Company's existing services to Surinam with cargo sailings. Three Dutch companies are inaugurating a joint service from Hamburg to Java. The Lloyd Royal Belge has again started sailings from Rotterdam and Antwerp to the Straits and China.

SIAMESE PRINCE DIES IN PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 10.

Prince Rajabor (Dirokrichi) son of the late King, and Siamese Minister of Agriculture passed away as the result of an operation.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

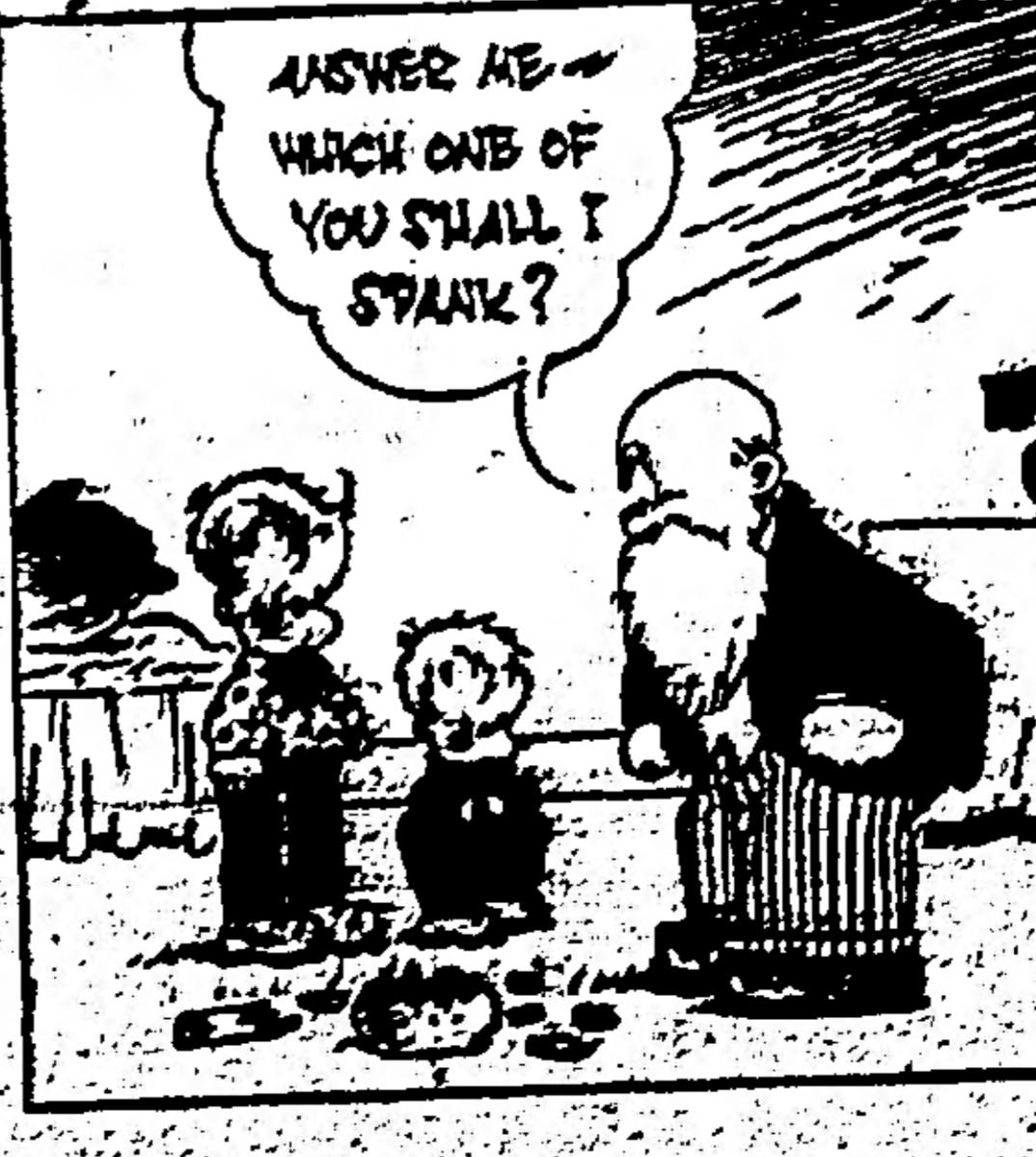
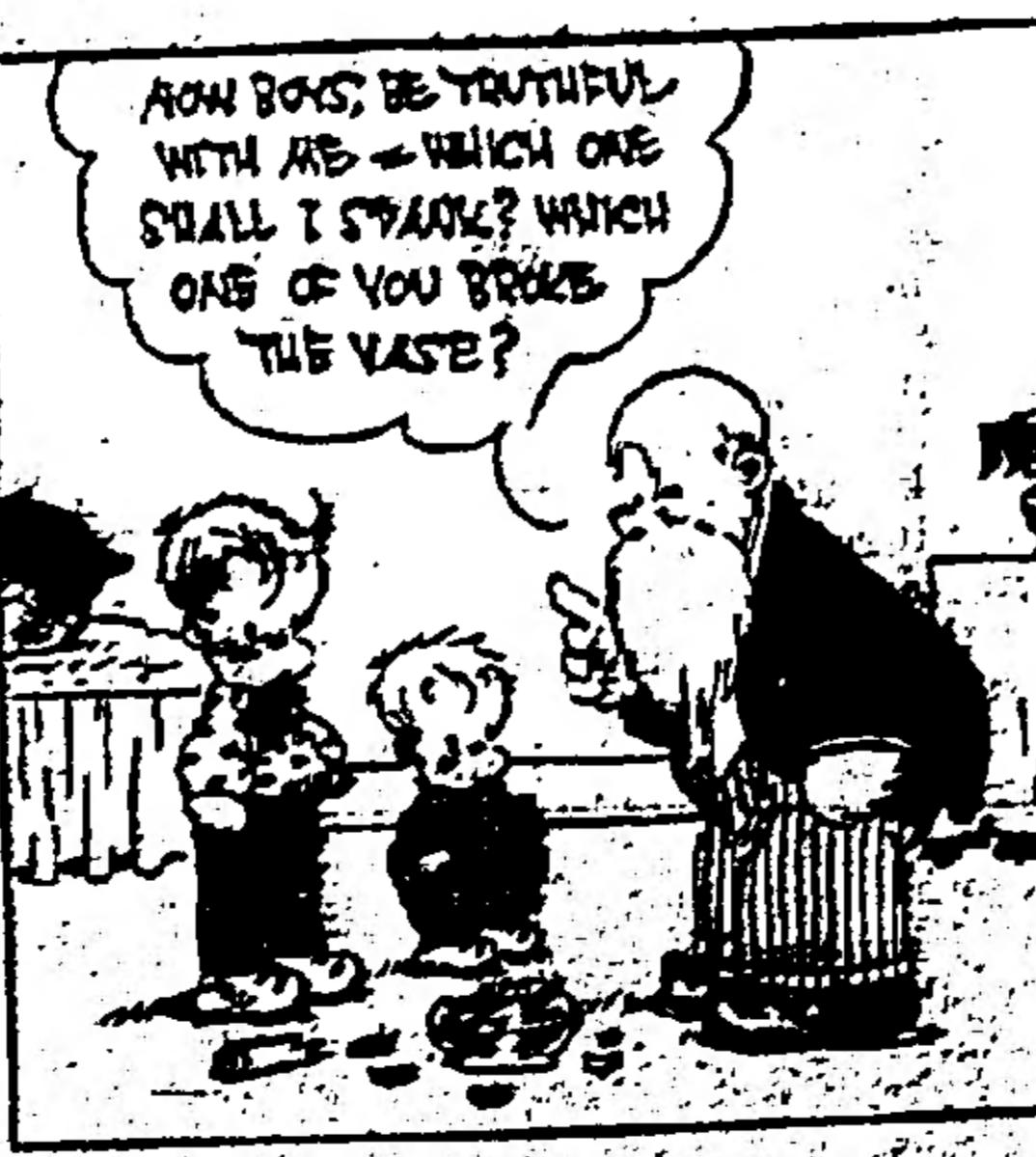
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GRAPE JUICE WELCOME.

Shanghai, August 11.

The visiting American legislators encountered Home conditions at Hangchow when Chinese officialdom, in planning a flawless welcome, followed prohibition tenets and served grape juice only at a series of welcoming affairs. This has dismayed a portion of the party after their wet Shanghai reception. The party are now at Nanking en route for Peking.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



By That Time Grandpa Might Forgive

BY BLOSSÉR.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Solo Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS"

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to

50 B.H.P. now in stock

also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
Manager ... K.329.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineer ... K.23.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HULL, MIDDLESBRO.
LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BENARY."

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1920.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG AND ROTTERDAM.

The Steamship

"SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 13th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 30th August 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 12th inst. between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

The Co's Steamship

"ATLAS MARU."

Having arrived from the above ports, on the 16th August, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor's, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All c.s.r.s must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 12th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 18th August, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DOCK—

LENGTH 707 FEET

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (N.W.G.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL, CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

S.S. "WEST NIGER."

From SAN FRANCISCO via

HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA,

KOBE, SHANGHAI and

MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived from the above

mentioned ports, Consignees of

cargo are hereby informed that

they must take immediate

delivery of same from alongside,

and all cargo impeding discharge

will be landed at their risk and

expense, into the Pacific Mail

Steamship Company's Godowns

at West Point, and stored at

Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified that they must produce

an Import Permit signed by

the Superintendent of the Imports

and Exports, Hongkong, before

Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

Ali broken, chafed and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on

August 10th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented

within a week of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they can-

not be recognized.

Ali broken, chafed and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on

August 10th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented

within a week of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they can-

not be recognized.

No claim will be admitted

after the goods have left the godowns

and all goods remaining unde-

livered after August 11th

will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever

will be effected.</div

DELIGHTFUL & REFRESHING FOR SUMMER USE.

Watson's
YE OLDE ENGLISH
LAVENDER WATER

\$1.25 \$2.00 \$3.75

Watson's
EAU DE COLOGNE

(Cloche d'Argent brand)

A perfume that will satisfy the most critical—in elegant crystal globe bottles.

\$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.25

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11. Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920.

MOTORING MANIACS.

The recent motor smash-upon the Deep Water Bay road has caused a deal of comment locally, because it happens to be the worst accident of its kind which Hongkong has experienced. Apart from the question as to who, if anybody, was to blame, there is once again raised the general issue of how mishaps of this character can be prevented, for there can be no doubt that if we get these constantly-recurring accidents motorizing, as a pleasure, will become adversely affected. It is generally conceded that the Colony's roads are not by any means ideal for motorizing, a fact which is as much due to their many twists and turnings as to the nature of the road surface. Improvements have been made, admittedly, and more are in progress, but when the very best has been done there will still exist many handicaps. None the less, with the facilities available now and in the future it should still be possible for motorists to undertake enjoyable spins into the country, with no risk to themselves or to others using the roads. But what we wish to emphasize is that the safety of motorists and the public alike rests with those who drive the cars, a point upon which we shall have more to say in a moment or two.

Now, whilst we are not going to deny that many native chauffeurs are careless in their driving and appear to have an undue fondness for taking risks (sometimes to "show off" maybe), we rather fear that these Chinese drivers are saddled with more blame than is really theirs. Even in the case of hired cars, we have known of instances in which European occupants have urged the chauffeurs to speed up, not because they are in any particular hurry, but because they have succumbed to the fast-and-furious "joy-riding" craze. On the other hand, it is equally true that European passengers who would be quite content with a moderate speed are often placed at the mercy of chauffeurs who "scorch," and that it is with a feeling of very real thankfulness at retaining a whole skin that these former come to the end of their journey. We have heard it said that in some of the smaller garages the chauffeurs are paid so much per trip, and if that is so, then that fact may explain their anxiety to get the run over and to return to their headquarters to get further customers. But what about the European owner of a car? Is he always above reproach? We fear not. Only yesterday we heard of the case of a man who boasted that he had made the run out to Fanling in a little over half an hour. We will leave our readers to imagine what that means on such a road. Then there is the type of car-owner who has a high-powered machine of which he is proud and who likes to boast of its achievements. Such as these can be heard telling their friends that they have "touched" 40 or 50 miles an hour—speed which is utterly unreasonable on the majority of roads which we have in this Colony. It is not that they are anxious to get anywhere within a certain prescribed time; the speed mania merely grows upon them and they are never happier than when they can "let her out." It would be serious enough if they only risked their own lives in the process; it is a thousand times more so when this "joy-riding" involves others in danger as well.

So what is needed in Hongkong is less of this nonsensical rushing about at high speeds in motor-cars, and it's about time the fact is brought home to European owners and native chauffeurs alike. In Shanghai there has just been issued a Municipal notification on the very matter of dangerous motorizing, which, after pointing out that it is incumbent on drivers of motor vehicles to take particular care in adjusting their speed at all times so as not to endanger life and limb, says:—"The public safety must have first consideration, and those who drive in such a manner as to endanger it will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law." In other words, while roads are not made solely for motorists, others have their rights—indeed, they can claim first consideration. These speed maniacs are really doing an ill turn to the general body of motorists and their antics, and when any of them are known to be "road hogs" they should not only be punished by law but denied membership of the Automobile Association and generally scorned by the motoring fraternity. The speed-limit regulations, too, badly need revising, especially all the motorizing in Hongkong is for pleasure, so it isn't a matter of hurry for anybody. That being so, we should like the fact, for certain areas at any rate, very materially reduced. To no reasonably-minded motorist would object; the others, being a source of danger to the public, needn't be bothered about.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE WORLD'S PRESS.

The Imperial Press Conference, now being held in Canada, should make a wider appeal than to those immediately concerned with the production of newspapers. It may seem a little egotistical for us to talk about our own craft, but the Press of the world has become so important and decisive a factor in the control and direction of human affairs that anything relating to its development and improvement has a greater significance than usually attaches to any other of the professions. It might be said that newspapers are but mirrors—reflecting the doings and opinions of others—and that they are mainly composed of advertisements and gossip, but they have taken upon themselves, a far wider mission. Not only are they of public utility and service in the dissemination of news, but they also exercise an undoubtedly powerful influence in the direction of public opinion. And this is what the men now assembled at Ottawa are conscious of and what they are endeavouring to make contributive to the common weal of the human race. In the development of character and the proper conception of citizenship, the ventilation of governmental and social evils, and in the urging of moderate and constructive policies the Press of the world has a responsible task—though that task is not always carried out with the disinterestedness that it should be. The Conference has been at pains to insist on better Press communications and there is something more valuable than a selfish desire for efficiency behind the plea.

A REAL MISSION.

There is a distinctly educational value in the fact that we in Hongkong should know what is happening elsewhere in the world, and that we should know quickly. The need of the age, more than ever, is for the speedy transmission of ungarbled news. Ignorance is the progenitor of half our misunderstandings and if ever the world is to enter upon its dream of universal brotherhood and peace, it will only be by reason of the fact that we understand each other. Understanding makes for tolerance and sympathy. The Press hasn't this high conception always before it; it is often too commercially minded, it is often too narrow minded, reflecting racial and personal jealousies. But the ideal need not be considered wholly chimeric, for speaking generally, the Press of the world—or rather the writers for it, are men who have a vision of an ordered, well-informed and peaceful humanity. Telegraphy, both wireless and cable, could be made of much greater value if there were an intensification of its use for the speedy transmission of world-wide news. Governments could help in this work, and it is not too much to hope that as a result of the deliberations in Canada, the British Government will give serious consideration to the improvement of the cable and wireless services of the Empire. But, important though this Empire Press Conference is, the World's Press Conference to be held in Australia next year will be of even greater value. If the Press of the world were unitedly working for peace and the advancement of civilization, for the breaking down of prejudices, for the enlightenment of peoples, then one would be able to see, unobstructed, alluring vistas of a world growing truly beautiful.

THE V.R.C.

Members of the Victoria Recreation Club have learned with pleasure of the proposal (confirmed at a recent meeting) for the construction of an additional floor in the gymnasium building which the generosity of its Chairman (Mr. R. E. Bellito) has made practicable. With the additional accommodation provided by this new floor, the literary and social tastes of members will be catered for in the provision of a reading room and library. In the colder months of the year, when there is little or no attraction in the swimming tank, members are at present only able to find recreation in the gymnasium or sociability in the bar. It was in view of the fact that the new rooms could be used for occasional festive

DAY BY DAY.

AN OBSTINATE MAN DOES NOT HOLD OPINIONS, BUT THEY HOLD HIM.—Popé

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of cholera (imported), the victim being a Chinese.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Venezuela was Mr. F. G. Johnson, who is said to intend establishing in Hongkong a China branch of the W. H. Hariston Co., oil importers of New York.

Captain P.S.L. Beaver, M.C., of the Wiltsire Regiment, has, we hear, been selected for service with the Egyptian Army. Captain Beaver is at present commanding the Company of Wilts at Peking.

We see from Home papers that the marriage took place on June 30, at Sevenoaks, of Mr. Bertram Montague Ede, son of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Hongkong, to Alice Endear, youngest child of the late Mr. Alec Wardle and Mrs. Cruddas, Sevenoaks.

From the Consul General for the Netherlands we have received a copy of the 1920 edition of the Year Book of the Netherlands East Indies, compiled by the Sub-Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce at Buitenzorg, Java. It contains a mass of information and is beautifully illustrated.

The Stoke-on-Trent Labour Party have decided to oppose Colonel John Ward, M.P., at the next Parliamentary election. They are inviting Mr. Samuel Clowes, general secretary of the National Pottery Workers' Society, to be official candidate. Their action has been taken because of Colonel Ward's definite refusal to sign the Labour party ticket.

We are informed by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, that on account of quarantine, the ss. Montague will now sail at noon on Tuesday next, August 17th. In explanation, it may be stated that on the day before the ship's arrival here a Chinese crewman died of cholera, and the authorities have placed the vessel in quarantine until Sunday.

Recruiting for the Wiltsire Regiment—the 1st Battalion of which is at Dublin, "the Irish front," and the 2nd Battalion at Hongkong—is very good in its own recruiting ground, which embraces all Wiltsire. It is the proud boast of the Wiltsires that they are one of the most territorial of regiments, the recruits having had very seldom to go out of Wiltsire for recruits. When the Great War broke out about 90 per cent. of the 1st and 2nd Battalions were "Willsheer" born men.

The fortnightly whist drive of the R. N. Dockyard Recreation Club was held last evening, the prize winners being:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Hodds (177); 2nd, Miss Hill (167); 3rd, Mrs. Lamerton (167); 4th, Mrs. Cheshire (167); Hidden No., Mrs. Phillips (158). Gents—1st, C. P. O. Jones (175); 2nd, Mr. Rhodes (174); 3rd, Mr. Sandford (173); 4th, Mr. T. Marsh (172); Hidden No., Mr. Lee (156). The duties of M.C. were capably fulfilled by Mr. Budden. It was announced that the next drive would be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

gatherings (when members could trip the light fantastic) that the proposal was made for constructing another floor above that which now holds the billiard table and the paraphernalia of the gymnasium. Of course, care had to be taken that the rules of the Club as a strictly recreation institution were not infringed, but fears were overcome when it was understood that other branches of recreation would not be interfered with by the proposed innovation. Members of the V.R.C. can now congratulate themselves that on the completion of the addition to the building, they will have one of the finest recreation Clubs in the Colony.

ROSEMARY AND RUE.

(BY "TONY.")

RETROSPECTION.

In spite of its drawbacks—wet weather, no franchise and other undesirable things—Hongkong has a glamour and charm which draws you back to her as no other mistress can do. People who have reviled her and metaphorically spat at her above when leaving them experience an unaccountable loss as time goes on. Mental pictures of a gay and frolicsome past speed through your mind and you compare it with the rather sad existence you have spent since you left it. You review a phantasmagoria of Chinks, chairs and champagne, the gaily coloured frocks of dusky beauties promenading the streets, and can smell the well-remembered perfume with which they liberally scent themselves. You feel that even the masses of the Chinese dens and side streets could be tolerated. You miss the most wonderful harbour in the world (despite the claims of Sydney people) with its conglomeration of craft and its beautiful setting. Peak and levels, island and sea, picnics, theatres, dances and bungalows mingle with the thought of long iced drinks on hot days. These thoughts of the luxurious past, in countries where taxation absorbs your surplus wealth, have the same effect as a mirage on a thirsty traveller. And even though your limit in Hongkong may honestly be put at ten years, you are tempted to return and risk the Happy Valley—the chance to apply the adjective to your life without the use of the noun.

THE BUBBLE.

Has this old world, with its chequered history, changed so very much in its ancient manners and customs as we like to believe? We have, it is true, clothed ourselves with the robe of culture and affected the cult of humanitarianism which could not withstand the prick of the knife of circumstance. For centuries and up to recent times we allowed ourselves to be educated by ecclesiastics, who demanded our obedience by their parrot-like catechisms in which we were exhorted to "order ourselves lowly and reverently to all our betters." We were taught to fear a merciless God of ferocity and to accept all that teaching without question and with implicit faith and obedience. Have we survived the predatory instincts of the Angles, the Jutes, the Saxons and Danes who invaded Britain and burnt and destroyed, with fire and sword, or the desire for cruelty which has permeated religion through the ages? Before 1914 we had reached a stage of spongy complacency, when portly persons and negligible Nonconformist ministers blandly assured us that religion had eliminated our worst human passions. Then with a sense of duty well and truly done, they turned to their tennis or tea parties, jumble sales or vestry meetings. When the blow fell and men were engaged in the cheerful pastime of obliterating each other, the churches stood helplessly by, powerless to assuage the awful agony of the convulsions of war. Their wordy teachings had disappeared, like a pricked bubble. Long suppressed primeval passions were paramount, and our elegant apparel of culture fell from us like the rotten rags they were, displaying the nude instincts which had lain dormant so long. If we are to remain insensible to the brutalities inherited from our savage progenitors, then there must be a purer and sincerer form of the teachings of Christianity, and the unsatisfactory jabbings of pragmatical persons must be superseded by a nobler and worthier spiritual system.

COLOUR.

Colour is a wonderful thing. Have you ever thought how dreary existence would be without it? The iridescence of a rainbow, the gorgeous floral display we pass so indifferently in Wyndham Street or the coloration of the butterflies fluttering in the foliage or in popular hotels, all serve to brighten existence although many people do not realize it because of its familiarity. Can you imagine what your sensations would be if everyone were clothed in black, or if nature suddenly presented her charms in white, and nothing else? It would be irritating and maddening. And yet we take the wonderful gift of colour as a matter of course. Of much more

LOCAL WEDDING.

CRISPIN MARTIN.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, this morning, of Mr. C. R. Crispin, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and Mrs. E. A. Martin, widow of the late Mr. T. H. Martin, who was for many years Superintendent of the Registration and Parcel branch of the Hongkong Post Office. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated. The bride, who was given away by her eldest son (Mr. A. J. J. Martin) was attired in a grey voile dress, with picture hat to match. The bridesmaids, who wore white embroidered silk dresses and hats to match, were Miss Marjorie May Martin and Miss Joan Crispin. Mr. D. Neilson was "best man."

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, at which Mr. and Mrs. Crispin received the good wishes of their many friends.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

After Mr. Shimizu's sensational defeat of M. Andre Gobert at Wimbledon, the Japanese champion was apparently quite unaffected by his long game of five sets. Mr. Shimizu said that he has played twenty sets in one day in California! All the refreshment he took at Wimbledon was a glass of water, which he carried to the centre court with grave care. He attributes his swiftness on foot partly to the jiu-jitsu practice which he has had from his youth.

The interest aroused by the spectacle of a one-armed player at Wimbledon recalls the great feats by a lady player similarly handicapped. Miss Hilda Hitchings, who was born with only a left arm, succeeded in winning many championships, notably those of Marathon, in New Zealand, in the Singles and Ladies' Doubles in 1913. Miss Hitchings, who is at present living in London, still plays a fine game, and is quite likely to be seen in some of the tournaments this summer.

The Stars and Stripes flown at the opening of the Democratic Convention at San Francisco, and to be "the largest in the country," was probably the flag specially made for the San Francisco Exhibition of 1915. This huge piece of bunting measured 46ft. by 23ft. and had a superficial area of 1,038 square feet. It floated from the top of a staff of Oregon fir 22ft. above the ground, 7ft. higher, than the giant flagstaff from British Columbia recently erected in Kew Gardens. A full-size Union Jack, the dimensions of which are 15ft. by 7½ft. is only about one-tenth the size of this huge American flag.

This is not the first time in its long history that Westminster Abbey has had to send out an S.O.S. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the exterior was in such a sad state of decay that in 1806 a memorial on the subject was addressed to the Lords of the Treasury. This petition was immediately referred to a "Committee of Taste," in consequence of whose report it was laid before the House of Commons, and an emergency grant of £2,000 was at once made.

A good deal of labour was procurable for £2,000 in those days. Subsequently sums amounting to more than £42,000 were granted by Parliament. Much money has, of course, been spent on the fabric even since that time.

It seems that those who thought that Scotland had an opportunity of going "dry" this year under the Temperance Act of 1913 are labouring under a delusion. Even if the ballot in any area approves the extreme course provided by the Act, it will have a comparatively mild effect compared with Prohibition. The wholesale trade is allowed to go on pretty much as before. Hotels, inns, and clubs will still be allowed to sell liquor to their guests or anyone taking a meal on their premises. With a doctor's order liquor may be bought at a chemist's. Restaurants may provide spirits, wine, or beer with meals, and the private consumer, provided he buys not less than two gallons at a time will not be interfered with.

With a splendid enthusiasm which ensures its success, the appeal of the Dean of Westminster has been taken up in almost every quarter. But the cry of "The Abbey in Danger" should not be allowed to alarm a public that necessarily lacks technical knowledge. Our priceless heritage is not going to collapse as did the spire of Chichester Cathedral, or the Campanile at Venice. Nor is it threatened as have been, within recent years, St. Paul's and the Cathedrals of Winchester and Salisbury. The foundations of the Abbey are happily sound. But the wicked London atmosphere is for ever playing the devils with all our great buildings. The moment money is short and the hand of the repairer is stayed, in that instant the London atmosphere—hand in hand, of course, with Father Time—gains the ascendancy. That is what is the matter with Westminster Abbey. The money asked for is not too much if all those concerned in preserving for England her most valuable possession are to be made easy in their minds.

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

MOTOR TIPS.

A FEW THINGS TO KNOW.

To keep your automobile in good condition, the following things should be attended to regularly:

1. Storage battery inspected every two weeks.
2. Grease cups turned up every 1000 miles.
3. Springs oiled weekly.
4. Oil and gasoline connections inspected weekly.
5. Crank case drained and washed out every 500 miles.
6. Universal joints packed with grease every 1000 miles.
7. Differential and transmission packed with grease or oil every 1000 miles.
8. Spark plugs cleaned every 1000 miles.
9. Carbon removed from cylinders twice a year.
10. Valves ground every 5000 miles.
11. New piston rings every 18 months.
12. Wheels alined once a month.
13. Wheel bearings inspected monthly.
14. Carburettor cleaned monthly.
15. Self-starter inspected monthly.
16. Steering wheels and knuckles inspected weekly.
17. Brakes tested and equalized monthly.

TO REPAIR RADIATOR.

In case of a leak in a honeycomb radiator, get a bolt longer than the depth of the radiator and fine enough to go through the hole in the honeycomb. Put it where the leak is, place a rubber washer on each end and a steel washer over these and tighten the nut on the bolt tight enough to stop the leak.

KEEP SPRING CLIPS TIGHT.

If any of your springs give way at the centre bolt hole, it is because the spring clips were not tight. Dealers and manufacturers will not replace springs broken at this point for this reason. The safe way is to draw the nuts up as close as possible with a wrench big enough to make certain of their being tight. The clips should be watched and tightened often.

GETTING OUT OF A RUT.

When a rear wheel is in a mud hole so that it spins, apply the emergency brake gently. This will give enough resistance to the spinning wheel to let the other wheel pull the car out. The decrease in engine speed because of the brake pressure can be made up by opening the throttle a little.

REMOVING SPARK PLUG.

When the spark plug gets rusty and won't come off, build a shallow dam of putty around the top and fill it with kerosene. Let the kerosene soak in for 12 hours. This will loosen the rust and the plug can be unscrewed.

A RADIATOR FILLER.

Fit a faucet to the bottom of a pail and use this device to fill the radiator. It can rest on the hood while the radiator is being filled. This eliminates considerable bother and work in filling the radiator.

TO STOP BRAKE SQUEAKS.

To eliminate squeaks in the brake system, remove the wheel and band and cut out a short bit of lining between the rivets under the anchor. The lining will hold just as firmly as before.

WHEN WATER JACKET CHACKS.

A mechanically inclined motorist can do his own mending on a cracked water jacket by this method: Drill a small hole at each end of the crack and tap it for a small copper plug. Scrape the surfaces near the crack until the metal is bright. Cover the crack with soft copper filings and melt them in with a blow torch. Use a flux of rosin dissolved in alcohol.

TENNIS WITH TEARS.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS OF THE BOOM.

Edgar Rowan writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:

"This lawn tennis business is getting very serious," said my neighbour. I had guessed that something was wrong. He used to lean on the fence and peer at my gardening efforts. But of late he has given them a sad and wistful smile. Things got so bad that one day I pointed to my very worst cabbage, and asked if he could beat that. I thought it would liven him up a little boasting, and cheer him up. But he ignored the opening, and said he took no further interest in gardening. So I now waited to hear the rest of the story.

"Until a few weeks ago," he continued, "I hadn't had a tennis racquet in my hands for ten years. And then I was only holding it for a friend while he peeled out of his sweater. But my wife—you've noticed my wife?" he asked in parenthesis, with a catch in his voice.

"Oh, well, old man, it takes all sorts to make a world," I suggested, by way of comfort. What on earth could I say?

A WIFE'S ENTHUSIASM.

"Well, my wife, it appears—these things are sort of sprung on you after marriage—my wife is a lawn tennis enthusiast, and has played a lot. She gave it up the first year after our marriage just as one gives up smoking in the drawing room for a time, or reading the paper all through breakfast—but this year's boom has brought it all on again, poor soul. And after all, she's my wife."

"Oh, rather," I said hastily. You never know what a desperate and disillusioned man will do. Besides, I have a wife of my own. "For better or for worse, and all that sort of thing," I added, groping around what I am pleased to call my mind for a word of comfort.

He looked nervously towards the house. "I don't think she can be back from the shops yet," he said. "When she does come I have to go out with her for a couple of sets before lunch."

SPOILING HOME DISCIPLINE.

"It wouldn't matter so much if I sometimes won, or even if now and then I nearly won. But she takes me down there every morning and gives me a thorough thrashing. It's not the mere beating that I mind, but the effect in the home is simply disastrous. All discipline is gone."

"She used to look up to me, and I sometimes thought I was getting her to appreciate the tremendous advantage it gave her over all other women to associate with a Mind and an Intellect. I used to say to her—but you know how one tries to make a woman live up to her privileges."

I nodded sadly and sympathetically. I had fancied I was building up a reputation for Mind and Intellect, and I used to think that my wife had a little thrill of pride when she said "my husband" to her friends. Then one day I tried to distemper the scullery, and I have been "poor, dear, funny old Edgar" ever since.

KEEPING IN TRAINING.

"So you will quite understand," continued that melancholy voice from the fence, "that when a man is taken out and beaten at tennis every morning by his wife he has some difficulty in keeping up his position in the home all the rest of the day. We had been married a year in March, and I was just beginning to smoke in the drawing-room and go upstairs in my boots. Now I am allowed one pipe after each meal—not more, because it will spoil my wind or my heart or my sight, or something or other for tennis—and that pipe I must smoke in my den. And I mustn't do any more gardening, because digging makes a man slow on the court, and is a sad waste of time."

"Those leisure moments which I used to devote quite voluntarily to improving my wife's mind, by explaining matters on which the newspapers were silent or misleading and by telling her in simple words all about my ideas, I now have to give up to what is, I believe, called 'grass bartering.'

ROLLERS AND TEXT BOOKS.

"You see, we play on the court in my friend Wise's garden. If there's been a shower of rain my wife rings up his wife and says, 'The court could do with a rolling, couldn't it? I'll lend you my husband to do it.' And then I'm told to trot off—with a sort of implied hint that I'm not to pick flowers, or gossip with errand

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New Shipment of

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

Selected Fillets - 60 cents per lb.

Finnan Haddocks - 50 " "

Selected Kippers - 40 " "

Red Herrings - 30 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

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NEW STOCKS

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ALSO

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SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.

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TELEPHONE 348

HIGH CLASS GENT'S OUTFITTERS

Shirts and Pyjamas

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN
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Ties Ties

BATSING—FOUR-IN-HAND

A LARGE SELECTION

ALWAYS SHOWING.

WASHING BOW TIES.

ON SPECIAL SALE

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

C 1244 { "SMILES" Fox Trot.
"MISSOURI" Waltz.

A 2758 { The "VAMP" One Step.
"Behind your Silken Veil" Fox Trot.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

GOLDEN GUINEA

SPARKLING MUSCATEL

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

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SOLE AGENTS

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.

(INC. IN JAPAN)

NEW PATENTED INVENTION:

Flexible, Unbreakable and Beautiful

SILK GLASS

Replaces Ordinary Glass in all purposes.

SAMPLE ON APPLICATION TO

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14, Chester Rd, Hongkong.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	14 Aug. 4 p.m.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
LAHORE (Cargo)	5,300	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London and
KALYAN	9,000	20th Aug.	Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAXADA	7,000	17th Aug.	{ Calcutta via Singapore Penang & Rangoon.
EASTERN	4,000	17th Aug.	{ Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	6,100	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.			

Parcels Manning not more than eight lbs. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m. KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m. FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug., at noon. YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 17th Sept., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 29th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m. TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via S'pore, Rangoon, Calcutta & Cape.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TESSHIN MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 12th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TAIAN MARU ... Thursday, 12th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 232 & 233. S. YASUDA, Manager.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expedites on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Haiyang	Java	in port	16th Aug.	Java.
Tilleboet	Java	14th Aug.	19th Aug.	Yokohama.
Tjembang	Japan	15th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expedites on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjondari	Java	27th Aug.	31st Aug.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" ... 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th September.

"CANDA MARU" ... 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"SIAM MARU" ... Monday, 23rd Aug.

"LUZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEI MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJINI MARU" ... Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" ... 20th August.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Monday, 30th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 15th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 12th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

**AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer | Arrives Hongkong from Australia | Leaves Hongkong for Australia.

This steamer is fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

London "KANSAS" 10th Sept.

London "SWAZI" 20th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "ECREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 12th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLDING TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 11th Aug. at d'light.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 31st October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 29th Aug.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" sailing on or about 14th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 5th Oct.

For JAPAN, S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" sailing on or about 14th Aug.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 27th Aug.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" sailing on or about 14th Sept.

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Asia Lines, connecting with s.s. "UMONA" sailing from CALCUTTA on or about 30th August.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



DERBY WINNER.

[Spion Kop being led in by his owner, Capt. Loder, after winning the Derby.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

A recent snapshot of Sir Thomas Lipton watching the trials for the America Cup races.



THE AMERICA CUP.

The silver trophy for which the British and American yachts recently competed.



ARCHBISHOP MANNIX,
who has been debarred from
landing at Liverpool.



Ypres decorated.

Lord French decorates the town of Ypres with the Military Cross. King Albert and Lord French can be seen inspecting the guard of honour and in the background can be seen the ruined Cloth Hall.



JAPANESE ATHLETES.

The Japanese Marathon Team which compete at Antwerp. Left to right: Mogi; Kanaguri, who won the official Japanese Olympic marathon trial in 2h, 29m and 46s; Minura, and K. Yashima, the 15-year-old boy runner, of Japan.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.



An Off Day.

BY ALLMAN.

NOTICES.

FOR EVERYDAY SMOKING THERE ARE
NO FINER CIGARETTES THAN

"THREE CASTLES"

SOLD IN PACKETS OF
10 & 20
AND IN TINS OF
50 CIGARETTES.



ALSO
MAGNUMS

PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 50
CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. D. & H. O. WILLS

IN BRISTOL,
ENGLAND.

This Advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Wangan Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIIS.

Shanghai—Per SZECHUEN, 13th Aug.
Shanghai—Per DUNERA, 13th Aug.
Straits—Per JAPAN, 14th Aug.
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai—
Per NANKING, 14th Aug.
Manila and Australia—Per
TANGO M., 19th Aug.
Shanghai and Japan—Per
KANGAWA M., 20th Aug.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via
Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA M.,
13th Aug., 10 a.m.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAI HONG, 13th Aug., 1 p.m.
Philippines—Per YUENSANG
13th Aug., 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, 14TH AUG.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden—Per
DUNERA, 14th Aug., 3 p.m.
Weihsien, Chefoo & Tientsin—
Per KUEICHOW, 14th Aug., 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool—Per
ALCINOUS, 14th Aug., 14 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
YINGCHOW, 14th Aug., 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15TH AUG.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via
Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America & Europe via VICTORIA—Per TOYO, HASHI MARU, 15th Aug., Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA M., 15th Aug., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 16TH AUG.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria—Per KASHIMA MARU, 16th Aug., Reg. 8:45 a.m. Letters 9:30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUG.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Vancouver—Per MONTEAGLE, 17th Aug., Reg. 9:15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SZECHUEN, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 17th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAICHING, 17th Aug., 1 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and Europe via
Suez—Per OANFA, 17th Aug., Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 16th Aug., at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19TH AUG.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool—Per
ALCINOUS, 19th Aug., Reg. 1:45 p.m. Letters 2:30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SINKIANG, 19th Aug., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via
Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU, 19th Aug., Reg. 8:45 a.m. Letters 9:30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

Aug. 12d. 11a. 20m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihsien, and increased slightly elsewhere; it is low over China generally.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.86 inches, against an average of 57.72 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
S. W. winds, variable.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock..... moderate: cloudy, rain.

2 Formosa Channel..... The same as No. 1.

3 South. coast of China between H.K. & Hainan..... The same as No. 1.

4 South. coast of China between H.K. & Hainan..... The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES—Director, H.K. Observatory, Aug. 12.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day on date, on date.

at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 2 p.m.

Barometer 29.62 29.65 29.65

Temperature 85 83 83

Humidity 85 91 87

Wind Direction WSW. SW. W.

Wind Force 2 4 2

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.61 0.00 0.22

Highest open air Temperature on the 11th 86

Lowest open air Temperature on the 12th 81

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 12, 1920.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banka	n.	600
H.K. & S. Banks	n.	600
Marine Insurances	n.	—
Cantons	n.	390
North Chinas	b.	160
Unions	b.	179
Yangtze	n.	23
Far Easterns	n.	172
Fire Insurances	n.	—
China Fires	n.	128
H. K. Fires	b.	315
Shipping	n.	—
Douglas	a.	81
H.K. Steamboats	a.	23
Indos (Prof)	n.	18
Indos (Def) L. R.	a.	220
Shells	n.	130
Ferries	n.	24
Refineries	n.	—
Sugars	n.	238
Malabons	n.	56
Mining	n.	—
Kailans	b.	92
Langkate	n.	—
Shanghai Loans	b.	151
Shai Explorations	n.	—
Raubs	n.	130
Tronohs	s.	38
Ural Caspians	n.	27
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	n.	—
H.K. Wharves	b.	85
K. Docks	n.	152
Shai Docks	b.	125
N. Engineering	n.	129
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	n.	—
Centrals	b.	103
H.K. Hotels	n.	125
L. Invest.	b.	110
H'phrys Est.	b.	7.70
K'loon Lands	n.	31
L. Reclamations	n.	140
West Points	b.	51
Cotton Mills	n.	—
Ewos	n.	569
Kung Yiks	n.	52
Lau Kung Mows	n.	—
Orientals	n.	—
Shai Cottons	n.	270
Yangtze Poos	n.	364
Miscellaneous	n.	—
Cements	b.	74
China Borneos	n.	—
Do. Light old	b.	51
China Providents	b.	74
Dairy Farms	s.	22
Electrics H. K.	n.	18
Electrics Macao	b.	27
Hongkong Ropes	s.	23
Hk. Tramways	b.	6.69
Peak Trams, old	b.	6.10
Do. new	n.	69
Steam Launderies	s.	5
Electric	n.	18
Electric Macao	b.	27
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